

The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, April 15. 1707.

From the Paris Gazette, dated April 9.

Madrid, March 22.

THE 19th of this Month being the Festival of St. Joseph, the King perform'd the Devotions prescrib'd for the Jubile, and went to the Church of S. Jafte, that of the Imperial College, that of Mercy, that of S. Sebastian, and that of the College of S. Thomas, being accompanied by the Grandees and principal Persons of his Court, and follow'd by a prodigious Crowd of People. The Advices from Saragossa say the Disorder is great there, by Reason of the Vexations which the Leaders of the Rebels and the foreign Officers give the Inhabitants, from whom they exact exorbitant Sums under Pretence of Subsidies for carrying on the War. Besides divers Taxes which the People there have been oblig'd to pay, the Effects of several Persons have been seiz'd upon their being inform'd against by the Rebels, and Part confiscated upon the least Proof of their being well affected to their lawful Sovereign. A Reward of 10 per Cent is given to the Discoverers of such Effects: And valuable Household Furniture and other Goods have been found by that Means, but very little Money. The Miquelets who came to defend the Country, have committed such great Disorders wherever they have been, that on the Complaints made of them to the Archduke, he has order'd that they shall retire out of Arragon. The new Levies amount yet to no more than 800 Men, who want Arms and Cloaths which they are promis'd to be furnish'd with from Catalonia. The Castle of Montefa has been reliev'd by Collonel Zerezeda, who with 200 Horse put into it Provisions and Ammunition, and defeated 400 of the Enemy who disputed his Passage. Several Advices from the Coast of Africk confirm the Death of the King of Morocco. We have an Account from Saragossa, that the Rebels have seiz'd the Archbishop and imprison'd him in the House of the Jesuites, for his good Affection to the King, and for refusing to pay the Sums demanded of him towards the Charge of the War. All that had Money have been plunder'd; and 40000 Crowns have been taken from the Marquis de Torcilla, to levy 2 Regiments of Foot and 1 of Horse. 'Tis rumour'd on the Frontiers of Valencia, that the Archduke set out the 5th Instant for Tortosa.

From the Paris Gazette, dated April 16.

Madrid, March 29. Captain Don Vicente de Fuenbuena has brought the King an Account of one of the boldest and most successful Actions that has been perform'd a long Time. The 21st of this Month Don Juan de Zerezeda, Col. of the new Regiment of Rouffillon, march'd from Manovar with 80 Horse and 30 Peasants, having with him the Captains Fuenbuena and Don Andres Cantudo; with Design to approach Alicant, to get Intelligence of the Enemy. The 22d at 3 in the Morning the Collonel and one more advanced within a League of that City, after he had posted his Men in Ambush in an adjacent Wood. About 9 a Clock a Cloud of Dust which he saw towards the City made him judge a Body of the Enemies was on the March, and he climb'd a Tree the better to observe them. He did so without being discover'd, and saw it was a Regiment of Foot marching in good Order, making about 430 Men, having at their Head some Officers and Grenadiers. Perceiving they were coming directly into the Ambush, he made Haste down, and returning to his Party, acquainted the Captains Fuenbuena and Cantudo with the Matter. The Courage his Men express'd notwithstanding their Inequality, made him resolve to attack the Enemy on all Sides. Their Surprise was so great, that after several of them were kill'd, the rest believing they were encompass'd

by a great Body, cry'd Quarter, and threw down their Arms. The Lieutenant Collonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 14 Sergeants, and 315 Soldiers were made Prisoners, besides several Servants, the rest were kill'd. They were of the English Regiment of Montandre, and were inconsolable when after they were disarm'd they saw how small the Number was of those that had defeated them. A Detachment of 60 of the Enemy's Horse and some Foot, came out of Alicant before the Prisoners were brought to a Place of Security. All the Castilians had Work enough to guard them, and to carry off the Arms they had taken from them. Captain Fuenbuena with 15 Horse that made up the Rearguard, fac'd about to attack them, and Collonel Zerezeda had much ado to restrain the Ardour of that little Troop, which however intimidated the Enemy sufficiently to make them retire towards the City. It was observ'd as a thing Singular, that during the Action, nor after it, not one Spaniard alighted from his Horse to plunder, because the Collonel had forbidden it: Only those dismount'd that were commanded to break the Arms that could not be carried off because of the great Number. Of the Prisoners above 80 were wounded, of which 22 died by the Way; as did also 3 Officers, who had been promis'd to be conducted to Alicant if they did not dye before the next Day. Captain Fuenbuena has brought 3 Colours to the King, and his Majesty to reward an Action that appears incredible, and was perform'd with no less Prudence than Valour, has order'd that all the Officers and Soldiers concern'd in it be gratified with extraordinary Pay, and has honour'd Don Juan de Zerezeda with a Cross of the military Orders. They write from Cadix, that a Ship was arriv'd there from Veracruz, which had been separated from the Capitana of Barlovento that put into Brest, and which has on board Silver and other valuable Effects, for the Account of Merchants. Letters from Origuella, Murcia, and Valencia, confirm the first Advices we receiv'd of the Evacuation of several Places possess'd by the Enemy on the Frontier; and tell us they retir'd out of them with so great Precipitation, that they abandon'd a great Quantity of Baggage, Powder, Bullets, and Provisions. They were pursu'd and above 300 of them made Prisoners: And Captain Valero has taken 22 Mules loaded with Provisions and Baggage, belonging to the English Officers that were in Alicant. The Enemy have taken away the Bells of the Churches, notwithstanding the Inhabitants paid a Fine for them when the City was taken. We have an Account that the Disorder continues at Saragossa; and has been carried to such Excess, that the principal Leaders of the Rebels had resolv'd to butcher above 700 Persons that had been seiz'd for their Affection to the King, which had given the rest so great Horrour, that in the Night they put the said Prisoners into Boats to carry them to Tortosa. From Zamora 'tis advis'd, that the Portuguese having laid siege to Alcantaras with what Troops they could draw together, Don Manuel de Madariaga Governour of Zamora, drew together such Forces as were at Hand, and being at Bortixero whither a Fair had drawn together a great Number of People, he order'd all those that could carry Arms to follow him: The Portuguese were no sooner inform'd of his March than they retir'd, and the Regiment of Palominos falling upon their Rearguard, kill'd or took about 400 of their Men.

' The Paris Gazetteer is very officious in communicating at large the Advices from Spain as fast as they come to his Hands: But the Treaty made for the Forces of the two Crowns to evacuate Lombardy, sticks in his Throat still. He has suddenly

lenly forbore to say one Syllable of that Treaty, till in his last Gazette of April 16, where he has musterd a short Hint that he knows something of the Matter, but has squeezed it into a Corner where no Man would have look'd for it: 'Tis in his Article from *Brussels* of April 1, and in the following Words. "They write from Holland, that the English and Dutch are dissatisfied with the Emperour and the Duke of Savoy, for concluding without their Participation the Treaty for evacuating the Places of Lombardy."

The Writer of the *Paris Mercure Galant* is not so grum upon this Subject: But in his last, which was publish'd the 30th of March, gives us the following Specimen of his Ingenuity and Modesty. "Tis expected, no Doubt, I should say something of the Treaty that is concluded in Italy, between the Prince of Vaudemont on the Part of the two Kings, and Prince Eugene in the Name of the Emperour and the Duke of Savoy; but I have not Room left to give the Particulars of that Treaty. I shall only say, that as the King never abandons his Allies, and the Duke of Mantua having always adher'd inviolably to France, our Monarch has with a high Hand secur'd his Highness's Interests on this Occasion, as he has always done those of his Allies; and the Germans who are to be put into Possession of the Mantuan, are oblig'd to restore it, in the same Condition it is now in, when the general Peace shall be concluded; and as a Security for the Performance of that Article, the King is to keep Savoy and the County of Nice. The War is to cease intirely on that side, and 'tis stipulated that the Enemy are to make none on the side of Dauphine; so that all our Troops which are in the several Posts in Italy, and those commanded by M. de Medavi, being joyn'd to those that are commanded by the Marshal de Tefse, will make up a gallant and numerous Army, which the King will employ where he shall think best for his Affairs."

We do not quote these Passages from the *Paris Gazette* and *Mercure*, only to expose the Writers of them; but for a better Reason, which now we are got so far, we will take Leave to go on and lay before the Publick.

In the first Place we must premise, That the Articles of the Treaty abovemention'd, which were given at length in the Courant of the 29th of March, are the same that were printed at the Hague in French by Order of the States, and in Italian at Vienna by Order of the Emperour, both which are in our Hands: And if those Articles are the right, then all that the *Mercure Galant* tells us of the Treaty is false.

Now as for the Author of the *Mercure Galant*, we will not let slip this Opportunity (because we have formerly made Use of him for the Courant, and shall do so hereafter) to give the Publick a short Account of him.

'Tis more than 30 Years since that Monthly *Mercure* was set on foot: The Author of it profess'dly undertakes to be the Trumpeter of the French King's Fame, and promis'd at his first setting out to begin every *Mercure* with something in Praise of him: This he has constantly perform'd, and his Flattery, tho' generally heavy gross and fulsome, is so grateful to that Monarch, (who 'tis known was always fond of Incense from whatever Hand it came,) that besides the *Paris Gazette* no Relations of the Course of publick Affairs are allow'd to be publish'd in France, but by this Author. And it appears plainly by every *Mercure*, that he is furnish'd with Letters and other Pieces that must needs have been communicated to him, by the Direction, or which in this Case is all one, with the Connivance, of the French Ministry: For they have the Press absolutely in their Power, and without their Permission he could print nothing, especially of News and at this Juncture. And as for that Permission or Privilege, no Person (who is acquainted with the rigid Forms of that Government, or who will reflect upon reading any one *Paris Gazette*, how much the French Ministry think it concerns them to be cautious what News they suffer to go abroad,) can imagine 'tis given him carelessly, and without a strict and deliberate Inspection of what he Writes: So that he is not to be consider'd as a private Man giving Relations that he has obtain'd at his own Expence, or venting his own Fictions or Dreams; but as one approv'd and authoriz'd by the French Ministers; who govern and make use of him as a Tool to amuse and gull the People with roman-

tick or false Accounts of those Occurrences of the War that are disadvantageous or disgraceful to France: They are more reserv'd in their Gazette, as being a Paper own'd to be done by Authority; but under the Mask of this Author's writing as a private Man of his own Head, they observe no Measures in exaggerating or disguising every thing; it being easy for them to disclaim his Accounts at any time.

To bring all this to a Point. The *Paris Mercure* publish'd March 30, gives a false Account of the Treaty for evacuating Lombardy; the *Paris Gazette* is wholly silent about it till the 16th of April, and then just giving some Countenance to what the *Mercure* had said, slips over it. One of these Papers is publish'd with the Inspection and Allowance of the French Court, the other, by their Authority. Let the Publick judge in what Condition Affairs must be in the Kingdom of France, when the Ministry think it not only dangerous to give their People the true State the said Treaty, but necessary to deceive them with a false Account of it, when they have Reason to apprehend a few Weeks will discover that Deceit.

Hague, April 22. The 20th Instant at 9 at Night the Duke of Marlborough went from hence for Utrecht. He has taken with him only Mr. Cardonnel, and 5 Servants. He had the Precaution to send a Person before, to provide Change of Horses on the Road to Hanover, whence he will go on to the King of Sweden. This Journey has been design'd some Time, tho' kept secret; was concerted with the States; the Duke of Marlborough is expected by the King of Sweden; and by good Hands 'tis advis'd that his Grace will find a good Reception, and all things agreed to his intire Satisfaction. In the mean Time the Troops are to be drawn together. Yesterday the Count de Lotum set out from hence to put the Prussian Troops in Motion: The General Officers and others that are absent, are summon'd by Letters from Field Marshal d'Auverquerque, to repair forthwith, the former to him at Brussels, the others to their respective Regiments. The States have sent an Express to Count Rechteren, who is at his Seat of Almelo, to order him to go with all Expedition to the Court of Vienna: The Reason is said to be, that that Court are contriving to push on some Design against the Kingdom of Naples, which is not approv'd here. England and this State are for carrying the War from Italy into France, and 'tis in that View only they pretend to maintain the numerous Forces they pay on that side. The Advices from Vienna and Rome, promise a speedy Issue of the Affair of the double Election of Munster in Favour of the Bishop of Paderborn. There seems to be nothing left now to detain the King of Sweden in Saxony; for King Augustus and he have fully agreed upon the Execution of the Remaining Articles of the Treaty of Peace between them; and his Swedish Majesty has receded from a considerable Part of his Demand of Contributions of the Electorate of Saxony, so that now the Deputies of that Electorate that are here, solicit a Loan of but 1 Million of German Florins, whereas they before desir'd 2.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday, being the 15th of April, will be perform'd an Opera, call'd, *Thomyris*. By Subscription. For which the Subscribers Tickets will be deliver'd at Mr. White's Chocolate-House this Day.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to Morrow being Wednesday, the 16th of April, will be presented the Tragedy of *Macbeth*. Written by the famous Mr. Shakespeare. With the Original Scenes, Machines, and other Decorations, and the Witches Musick, both Vocal and Instrumental. By the best Performers. For the Benefit of Mr. Lovelace and Mr. King.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians. **A**T the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Tuesday, being the 15th of April, will be presented the last new Comedy, call'd, *The Stratagem*. Written by the Author of the Recruiting Officer.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

AN Entertainment by Mr. CLINCH of BARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice. To be seen this present Evening at 7 a Clock at the Young Devil Tavern near Temple-Bar. Price 1 s.

At the Cockpit Royal, on the South-side of St. James's Park, this present Tuesday being the 15th of April, will begin a great Cock-Match, for 4 Guineas a Battle, and 40 the odd Battle. There will be a Battle down every Day exactly at 4 a Clock upon the Forfeiture of 1 s.

Just Publish'd,

A Panegyric Ode upon the Lord High Treasurer Godolphin. In Latin and English. Which artificially comprehends all the different Verses and Odes of Horace, with Annotations explaining the same. Sold by Tim. Child at the White-Hart in St. Paul's Church-yard.